

BOTANY.—*A new species of Poa from Peru.* JOHN R. REEDER, Yale University.
(Communicated by Jason R. Swallen.)

In the spring of 1947 a small bundle of grasses was received from Dr. O. P. Pearson, now at the University of California. They were part of a collection of plants made by Dr. Pearson and his wife, in the region of Lake Titicaca in southern Peru. Among them were two collections of a species apparently undescribed. A description of this species is given below. Specimens are deposited in the Herbarium of Yale University, with duplicates in the United States National Herbarium and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. The type is at Yale.

Poa pearsonii sp. nov.

Perennis, dense caespitosa; innovationibus et basibus culmorum vaginis vetustioribus subcoriaceis fuscis vel fulvis dense vestitis; culmis erectis ad 50 cm altis gracilibus teretibus vel subcompressis scabris circiter 0.8 mm diametro, binodis, nodis in $\frac{1}{3}$ inferiore culmi sitis; vaginis artis quam internodiis plerumque longioribus subcompressis scabris; ligula lanceolata acuminata, 10–15 mm longa; laminis anguste linearibus in-

volutis setaceis vel subjunceis, 0.8–1 mm diametro, eis innovationum culmis subaequalibus, eis summum culmi versus circiter 5–8 cm longis scabris sectione transversa ovalibus 7-nerviis, nervo mediano solo prominente; paniculis pyramidalibus subpatentibus, 10–12 cm longis, axi scaberula, ramis capillaribus nutantibus, inferiore 7–8 cm longo, ad $\frac{1}{3}$ longitudinis nudis, apicem versus spiculis instructis, ramis secundariis similibus sed solo $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ longitudinis nudis, omnibus 4–6-spiculatis, pedicellis brevissimis clavatis scabris; spiculis ellipticis confertifloris 5–6 mm. longis praecipue 3-floris (raro 2-floris), flore basali hermaphrodito, floribus superioribus femineis cum staminodiis minutis (raro floribus omnibus femineis), rachillae internodiis brevissimis, flore secundo a basali vix separato; glumis acutissimis membranaceis laevibus, margine hyalinis; gluma prima 4–4.5 mm longa, uninervia, gluma secunda circiter 5 mm longa, quam flore contiguo paulo brevior; lemmatibus omnino similibus ovato-lanceolatis acutis, infimo 4.5 mm longo, superioribus deerescentibus, dorso et latere scaberulis,

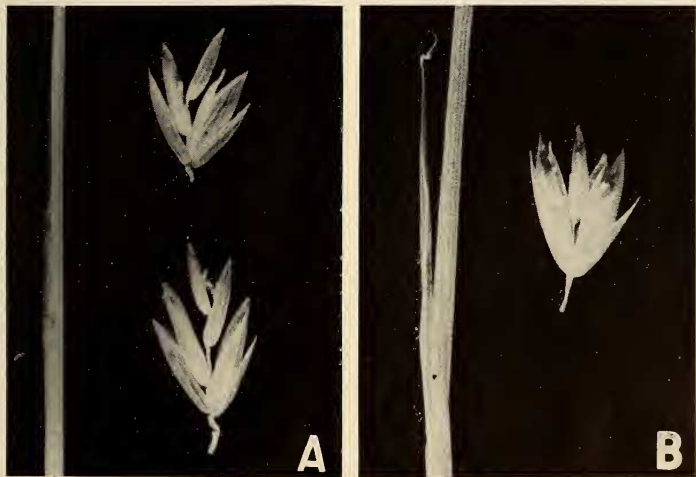


FIG. 1.—Ligules and spikelets, $\times 5$: A, *Poa asperiflora*; B, *Poa pearsonii*. Note that in A the ligule is short, the lemmas are prominently nerved, and the florets are separated by rather long rachilla joints. In B, the ligule is very long, the lemmas are obscurely nerved, and the rachilla joint between the first and second florets is so short that these florets appear to be borne at about the same level.

5-nerviis, nervis lateralibus obscuris quam lemmate brevioribus, callo glabro, carina basim versus puberula; palea quam lemmate paullo brevior, minute bidentata, carinis scabris; antheris in flore basali circiter 3 mm longis.

DEPARTMENT OF PUNO: Cerro Ichuasi, Cocca-chara, southwest of Llave, alt. about 4850 m, *O. P. & A. Pearson 91* (TYPE), November 22, 1946 (growing in gravelly soil at bottom of cliffs and alongside boulders; plants erect, in clumps, 25-50 cm tall).

The new species is apparently closely related to *Poa asperiflora* Hack., the type of which was collected in Bolivia on Titicaca Island at somewhat lower elevations. It differs from that species in having a much longer ligule, 2-noded culms and 3-flowered (rarely 2-flowered) spikelets in which the rachilla joints are very short, the second floret being scarcely raised above the basal one, the joint between the second and third floret somewhat longer. In *P. asperiflora* the ligule is about 4 mm long, the spikelets are pre-

dominantly 4-flowered (rarely 3-flowered), and the florets are separated by distinct rachilla joints, these $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the florets. A further difference is seen in the florets, those of *P. pearsonii* tending to be somewhat larger and with obscurely nerved lemmas. The lemmas of *P. asperiflora* are very prominently nerved.

A second collection, *O. P. & A. Pearson 93*, from about the same location as the type but on a dry slope, appears to represent the new species. The spikelets are identical except that the florets are pistillate rather than perfect. The leaves are all distinctly shorter than the culm, and the culm seems to be 1-noded rather than 2-noded as in the type.

I wish to thank Jason R. Swallen, head curator, Department of Botany, United States National Museum, who kindly lent a type duplicate of *Poa asperiflora* Hack., and who also examined the Pearson specimens and confirmed my opinion that they represent an undescribed species.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*New species of Olethreutidae from Argentina (Lepidoptera).*

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The following species of olethreutid moths are described from specimens submitted by Dr. Kenneth J. Hayward, Institute Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, and Mr. Fernando Bourquin of Buenos Aires, Argentina. This is the fourth¹ in a series of papers dealing with Microlepidoptera from Argentina.

The photographs for this paper were taken by Robert Bonde, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Drawings by the author.

Anchylopera plumbata, n. sp.

Figs. 1, 7, 8.

Alar expanse, 11-13 mm.

Labial palpus with second segment greenish gray, with a sordid whitish transverse band exteriorly and a spot of the same color interiorly; apex of second and third segment rust color. Antenna rust color. Head, thorax, and ground color of forewing greenish gray; dorsal half of

wing from base to tornus rich dark brown, the area narrower at base and tornus than at middle, entire costa marked with short, oblique, dark-brown streaks alternating with similar metallic ones; from center of costa an accentuated dark-brown streak continuing to and confluent with a narrow triangular dark-brown area, the latter bounded by a narrow metallic line; on costa, before apex, a white lunate streak; inner contour of apex and termen fuscous edged interiorly with a narrow, broken, white line; cilia from pale grayish in tornal area to fuscous at apex with the central portion metallic. Hindwing light brown; cilia slightly lighter. Legs whitish, the fore- and midlegs strongly suffused with fuscous.

Male genitalia.—As figured.

Female genitalia.—As figured.

Type.—U. S. N. M. no. 61080.

Type locality.—Tigre, Argentina.

Remarks.—Described from the type male and four male and female paratypes from the type locality, all reared by Fernando Bourquin, who will publish the life history. Paratypes in the U. S. National Museum and Mr. Bourquin's collection, Buenos Aires.

The pattern of *plumbata* is similar to many other species in this genus, but there are no known close relatives.

¹Notes on South American Tortricidae. Acta Zool. Lilloana 7: 579-588, 3 pls. 1949.

Two new genera and three new species of Microlepidoptera from Argentina (Gelechiidae). Journ. Washington Acad. Sci. 40: 285-289, illus. 1950.

New species of Gelechiidae from Argentina (Lepidoptera). Journ. Washington Acad. Sci. 41: 149-142, illus. 1951.